



Documentation of the work of the
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) NMUN simulation*



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—
Peace reimagined

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Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Committee Staff

Director	Nour Abd Eldayem
Assistant Director	Steven Vanhulle
Chair	Leonie Köhler

Agenda

1. Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa in Times of Crises
2. Mainstreaming Human Rights throughout the African Continental Free Trade Area

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
ECA/1/1	Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa in Times of Crises	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Economic Commission for Africa held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa in Times of Crises
- II. Mainstreaming Human Rights throughout the African Continental Free Trade Area

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States and one observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa in Times of Crises”. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics including education, different farming practices, crisis management systems, data collection, intra-African trade throughout different stages of food production, as well as climate resilient farming and circular management systems for waste and water. On Monday, working groups started to form around the various sub-topics with the delegations cooperating productively. The work was continued in a motivated spirit on Tuesday with a first attempt at merging all working papers into one and refining the language in the documents.

On Wednesday, one draft resolution was approved by the Dais, which did not have amendments. The committee adopted one resolution during voting procedure which received unanimous support by the body, i.e., the draft resolution was adopted by consensus. The resolution encompassed a wide range of issues such as the removal of trade barriers, environmental protection, the usage of new technologies and data, knowledge sharing and management practices to mitigate and prevent food crises with a special focus on vulnerable groups. To be able to combine all ideas into one document, all delegations collaborated in the spirit of United Nations, recognizable self-organization, mutual understanding, and the ambition to develop the best solutions for sustainable and resilient food systems in Africa in times of crises.



Code: ECA/1/1

Committee: Economic Commission for Africa

Topic: Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa in Times of Crises

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA),

Taking into consideration Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), stating that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and of one's family, including the right to proper nutrition,

Mindful of Article 26 of the UDHR which states that "everyone has a right to education,"

Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), which highlights the need for children to be protected to safeguard the next generation,

Emphasizing the need for multilateral cooperation on regional and global scales as outlined in the Milan Declaration (2014),

Convinced of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) mission that emphasizes that "Every Child Has The Right To Learn" about proper nutrition and career opportunities in the field of agriculture,

Highlighting the role and engagement of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in fulfilling the mandate of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) to eradicate hunger and poverty,

Deeply concerned by the effect of the ongoing crises such as the Russia-Ukraine crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change, that inevitably impede the progression towards SDG 2 due to excessive dependence on agricultural imports in reducing the gap between local food need and production,

*Reminded of external conflicts and trade crises such as the Russia-Ukraine crisis posing as an ongoing threat on the sustainable food chain in the African continent as stated in the article from the United Nations Africa Renewal *One Year Later: The impact of the Russia-Ukraine crisis on Africa,**

Recognizing SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 10 (reduce inequality), and 13 (climate action), which prioritize health and well-being, access to affordable and sustainable energy, closing the inequality gaps and taking urgent action against climate change,

Guided by the goals and priorities of African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, such as healthy and well-nourished citizens and a high standard of living, quality of life, and well-being for all citizens,

*Dismayed by the fact that 1.3 billion tons of food goes to waste every year as reported by the World Food Programme in their *Facts on Food Waste Report (2020),**

*Distressed by the fact that 65% of productive land on the African continent face degradation according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) report titled *Review of Forests and Landscapes Restoration in Africa (2021),**

Noting with deep concern that 140 million people are acutely food insecure across Africa according to the World Bank and that their needs are often not considered within data collection and infrastructure projects,

*Cognizant that in Sub-Saharan Africa, nearly a quarter of all food produced is destroyed or wasted before it reaches consumers according to the FAO *Food Loss Index (2011),**

Calling attention to the UN Women's mission to empower women and organizations supporting women-led farming like the Alliance for a Green Revolution (AGRA), in an effort to accomplish SDG 4 for women's education,

Acknowledging the importance of the AGRA to deliver food systems strategies, secure investment plans, and programs for African Member States,

Recognizing that food systems should be inclusive and equitable, and that the voices and needs of vulnerable groups are heard and taken into account in decision-making processes related to food security and nutrition,

Recognizing the role of the Member States in financing digital infrastructure for educational purposes,

Reaffirming the need for a strong economic and financial collaboration plan to create a circular economy through investment cycles,

Reaffirming the important correlation between digital cooperation and accessibility as well as improved data collection in addressing hunger according to the World Food Programme (WFP) report *Digital Foundations: Digital Transformation and our Fight Against Hunger* (2021),

Noting the important collaboration between the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) that aims to reduce the impact of natural catastrophes,

Acknowledging the *Paris Agreement*, which addresses the urgent need to combat climate change with sustainable agricultural solutions, as agricultural practices are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and the importance of protecting biodiversity of each Member State and preventing excessive exploitation of the environment,

Alarmed by the destruction of agricultural land due to climate change and drought, where there is a paramount need of a harmonized modern irrigation system,

Recognizing the value of the annually held African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) conference, organized jointly by the ECA and host governments in collaboration with the AU Commission, to expand the conference towards a knowledge sharing platform about agricultural practices,

Recognizing the importance of the role of Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) lead by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in mainstreaming water efficient technological infrastructure in the agricultural sector,

Emphasizing the Food Fortification Initiative's important work in the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies as this technology keeps important nutrients throughout the food processing process and what this technology can bring to the African population,

Recalling the Africa Blue Economy Strategy, which highlights the need for an improvement in the aquaculture sector by integrating potential vulnerable groups in coastal areas to increase aquacultural output, which results in a low carbon emission avenue for low-cost production of protein and highly nutritious food,

Appreciating programs that provide and educate food producers with technological means to raise productivity and connecting those producers and fostering region specific knowledge sharing, such as the West Africa Fisheries Program,

Noting the Joint Model Farm Project which enhances cooperations between farmers of different African Member States by exchanging agricultural expertise and technology, conducting joint agricultural research and collaboratively enhancing crop productivity,

Recognizing the work of the AU's *Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development* (SAFGRAD), which facilitates the research of more climate-resilient crops,

Having observed the effect of hunger on children and the necessity of school lunch programs, the importance for the home-grown school feeding model is highlighted through efforts such as the work the World Food Programme (WFP) in Sierra Leone inviting farmers to grow crops for school lunches,

Keeping in mind the AU Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) priorities, notably “increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises” and increased agricultural productivity through its programs,

Acknowledging the shortcomings of the Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative as a purely irrigation program rather than an agricultural expansion program,

Reiterating AU’s efforts in agro-technological developments as outlined in the Dakar Declaration, in particular the content supporting African collaboration on financing, regulations and incentives,

Recognizing the importance of communication and interaction between agricultural regions across Africa, as outlined in the 2030 Agenda and the AU *Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022 - 2032)*,

Being aware of the continental crisis that originate from climate refugees, given the 30 million asylum seekers throughout Africa in 2022 found by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the aid that these populations require,

Recognizing that significant work remains in creating mechanisms that increase capacity, accountability, and measuring indicators, in *Agenda 2063 “The Africa We Want”* from the AU, in regards to Member States’ financing capabilities,

Realizing the lack of an agricultural community knowledge sharing platforms to aid increased use of most efficient practices between all agricultural communities across Africa,

Noting with appreciation the Risk Information Exchange Platform (RiX) of United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS) created by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that provide a valuable platform for collecting ecological data related to food security by alarming Member States with early warning to reduce damages,

Emphasizing the Yemen Social Fund for Development (SFD) that takes special consideration of groups within human capacity development and the nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific policies they require, and their cash-transfers for the vulnerable groups of pregnant women and children within the first 1000 days of life,

Commending the democratic approach to labor organization through mechanisms like worker cooperatives such as the Klakil Farmers Cooperative in Cameroon and as outlined by Kenya’s *Cooperative Societies Act* which offer equitable employment for workers,

Applauding the financial benefits afforded to smallholder farmers through industry-wide producers’ organizations like the Cameroon Banana Association (ASSOBACAM) and the Network of Farmers’ and Producers’ Organizations of West Africa (ROPPA),

Noting with appreciation the Urban-Rural Linkages Program that fosters partnership between urban and rural actors, thereby contributing to more sustainable and resilient cities,

Expressing appreciation for existing South-South and triangular cooperation that helps to share skills, knowledge, know-how, and best practices in agricultural development, such as the Burkina Faso-Mali-Côte d’Ivoire Economic Interest group,

Approving of agricultural practices that focus on high-yielding, resilient and adaptive practices (HYRAP) technologies,

Taking into consideration the convenience and efficiency of the already-implemented Africa Trade Exchange (ATEX) involved in agricultural development,

Recognizing Angola's Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project (SADCP) in terms of providing farming education to local smallholder farmers in the agricultural sector,

Acknowledging the significant contributions of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and Equatorial Guinea's National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and Environment (INDERENA) in advancing research and development in the agriculture sector, including the promotion of sustainable farming practices, and the need for continued innovation and technological advancements to support smallholder farmers in the region,

Following the Department of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on their position on technology and their input towards developing farmers in developing Member States,

Recognizing the importance of the African Center for Statistics (ACS) data in taking informed policy decisions on economic information to strengthen knowledge discovery and access for the African community,

Highlights Cameroon's Improving Family Farming Production and Poverty Reduction (APAFReP) which offers financial assistance to smallholder farmers seeking to develop new agricultural techniques,

Distressed that non-tariff barriers to trade have caused rises in food prices of up to 30% in some regions of Africa according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's report *African Development Dynamics (2022)*,

Acknowledging the role of small-scale farmers in ensuring food security and nutrition in Africa and the importance of their inclusion and empowerment in food system governance,

Keeping in mind the African Continental Free Trade Areas (AfCFTA) recent three-year *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)* that set 2 billion dollars in farming loans to be dispersed by 2025 as contributions to the AfCFTA goals in technology sharing, product distribution and promoting a sustainable and resilient food system,

Noting the benefits of AfCFTA initiative for African agricultural development which would increase Member States' food exports by US\$ 2,511 million based on simulation using the GTAP-VA mode, through lifting of trade barriers within the African continent and encouraging exports between Member States, substantially aided local agricultural industries,

Expressing its appreciation for the AU *Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030)* and the FAOs Virtual Learning Centers (VLCs) which highlight the need for closing the digital divide and leveraging information and communications technologies (ICTs) to facilitate the sharing of best practices for smallholder farmers,

Acknowledging the continued lack of pan-African collaboration in the establishment and coordination of Member States in agricultural programs and in policy responses during times of crises,

Recognizing the need to properly manage produced agricultural and processed goods in terms of setting aside of percentages or portions of collected goods to both combat and prepare for current or potential crises,

Noting General Assembly resolution 76/222 on "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition," which seeks to reduce the severe impact of global shocks on Africa through improved multilateral trade relations,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 76/264, which reiterates the special exposure of vulnerable groups in times of crisis,

Recognizing the importance of the implementation and incorporation of communication development in accordance with the AU *Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032)* to empower vulnerable groups with increased collaboration on sharing agricultural techniques and notification systems of incoming crises in an effort to increase preparation,

Acknowledging groups relevant for human capacity development include pregnant women, women of childbearing age, and children in the first 1000 days of life as they are particularly relevant for the Member States' development in the long term,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of increased educational measures which focuses on the economic and social growth of all intra-African populations, to counter the effect of climate change, inflation and build more efficient food systems by:
 - a. Expanding the ARFSD annual summit with more conferences that would be led by agricultural experts and indigenous peoples, to present sustainable agricultural methods used across Africa and share indigenous knowledge, those meetings would be an occasion for African farmers and other agricultural workers to learn about alternatives agricultural techniques and newer methods;
 - b. Suggesting a collaboration between the WFP's African Day of School Feeding, the ECA, the International Fund for Agricultural Development's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program, AfDB's *Feed Africa Strategy* and private sector investors to leverage this occasion in order to raise awareness to the younger population in school about the importance of working in the agricultural sector and the importance of nutrient sensitive food;
 - c. Establishing a digital knowledge sharing platform African Agriculture Knowledge (AAK) which allows access for all African Member States to share both nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions;
 - d. Utilizing the Gender Action Learning systems (GALS) to improve social networks for securing income and nutrition of women;
 - e. Collaborating with national institutions like universities and agricultural research institutions, such as the IITA and INDERENA, to provide training and education programs to smallholder farmers;
2. *Focusing* on introducing education into efforts pertinent to smallholder farmers in agricultural sector, similar to Angola's Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project that aims that involved Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) and FFS participation combined with investment support, and expecting increase smallholder agriculture productivity, production, and marketing for selected crops in the project areas;
3. *Encourages* active relationships between Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to further support women in the agricultural sector in a financial and educational manner through collaboration with organizations like the AGRA;
4. *Recommends* the ECA work in collaboration with TAAT to incorporate new climate-smart technologies and assist in research and development coordinated by the TAAT to emphasize the use and development of climate smart technologies such as satellite imaging deployment and development of drones and remote sensing to better monitor crops and efficiently deliver assistance post crises by:
 - a. Facilitating research groups to identify agricultural areas that are in need of technological advances;
 - b. Working with farming associations, civil society organizations, nonprofit groups, and willing investors to allocate funds towards projects consisting of equitable distribution

of resources;

5. *Suggests* the construction of water infrastructure and water storage systems in rural areas and identify water insecure areas as well as vulnerable Member States with usage of modern technology of TAAT to ensure water accessibility during natural catastrophes by including the harmonized training and education of local officers on water management and infrastructure maintenance called “water is life” to enhance efficiency and sustainable water usage by the digital knowledge sharing platform African Agriculture Knowledge (AAK);
6. *Encourages* Member States to bolster resilience to future crisis through long-term studies to foresee effects of climate change and the collection of such data on a common, easily accessible platform provided by the ACS;
7. *Calls upon* the ECA to work with the ACS to provide research for the further coordination of Africa-wide producers’ organizations in order to foster greater access for farmers in regional production organizations such as the ROPPA and national bodies such as ASSOBACAM which organizes independent farmers and collectively connects them to African and international markets and defends their interests to protect smallholder livelihoods during times of crisis;
8. *Suggests* the prioritization of data sharing between sub regional and local municipal institutions in charge of data collection by the ACS, in order to expand the ECA’s Knowledge Hub Portal so all Member States and individuals can access necessary data transparently by:
 - a. Promoting the RiX of the UNDRR so that more Member States have the necessary data to prepare for natural disasters and allow them to react to food crisis accordingly;
 - b. Expanding the *Access to Scientific/Socio-economic Knowledge in Africa* (ASKIA) in order to further foster networks between scientists, economists, policy-makers through an interactive online portal;
 - c. Employing the use of bioinformatics by seeking data across the continent to evaluate existing infrastructure and react with advisement of potential applications to rejuvenate current physical infrastructure systems including increasing crop yield per square footage and optimizing water irrigation systems;
 - d. Creating research sharing platforms for African regions specifically, modeled off of the FAO’s VLCs to improve the productivity of smallholder farmers and facilitate the sharing of best practices and digital data resources to best understand regional strengths and applying suitable techniques to the unique ecosystems of Africa;
9. *Urges* the ECA to establish dialogue arenas with the ACS and the economic blocs within Africa such as the Economic Community of Western Africa (ECOWAS) in terms of regions, which share the same climate and geographies through existing data sharing systems such as the ECOWAS GeoPortal;
10. *Endorses* strengthening the collaboration of ECA’s Office of Food Security and Sustainable Development and the ACS to collect and uniform needed data on food security by:
 - a. Implementing a Research Working Group (RWG) that will act as a facilitator in the centralization of food production and distribution related statistics;
 - b. Including vulnerable groups, who are more likely to suffer from food insecurity within a greater extent such as women, children, people with disabilities, displaced persons,

and individuals who possess multiple factors for higher risk of food insecurity viewed from an intersectional perspective;

11. *Underscores* the importance of conducting the required assessment and monitoring through the establishment of specific indicators and objectives in order to ensure a balanced nutrition of vulnerable groups and groups relevant for human capacity development by:
 - a. Directing the ACS to co-create specific indicators and objectives prior to monitoring and assessment together with the ECA sub-regional offices and other regional organizations;
 - b. Using the sub-regional repositories of statistical information as developed and maintained by the ECA sub-regional offices;
12. *Urges* investment in worker cooperatives, for vulnerable groups in particular, similar to the Klakil Farmers' Cooperative and as outlined by Kenya's *Cooperative Societies Act*, which organizes workers democratically through collective ownership in order to offer sustainable employment;
13. *Encourages* Member States to work with UN bodies such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to assist in the collective aim of data sharing in Africa through:
 - a. Collaborating with local and regional actors in organizing a panel for analyzing climate change data;
 - b. Publishing the distribution of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 4 and 5 in Africa within the next annual report of ECOSOC;
 - c. Collaborating with the WFP and other relevant international organizations to develop and implement sustainable solutions to address the root causes of food insecurity;
14. *Recommends* that Member States partner with local or regional NGOs, such as the African Post Harvest Loss Information System, to minimize food waste in all levels of the food value system with a systematic approach by:
 - a. Believing in the importance of the expansion of the home-grown school feeding program, which provides children with much needed nutrition in times of crises;
 - b. Establishing a food bank consisting of farmer's produce that would otherwise be wasted thereby limiting the amount of food waste, and offering farmers a beneficial way to sell their unsold wares, making supply for the program more affordable for participating governments and schools;
 - c. Providing school children with healthy, sustainable, and local meals, which make their diets more independent of the socio-economic situation of their families;
15. *Welcomes* efforts by Member States to improve the sustainable and efficient production and usage of food and water by stabilizing agricultural infrastructure through:
 - a. Educating citizens on healthy consumption of food;
 - b. Encouraging manufacturers to offer longer-lasting and more nutritious foods, avoiding over-processed foods which include high values of sugar and fats;

- c. Advising for environmental-friendly and sustainable packaging for merchandise through the use of materials that are hygienic as well as recyclable;
 - d. Recommending building and managing infrastructures that can widely provide clean water by:
 - i. Adopting quality controls on chemicals in order to be both hygienic and portable;
 - ii. Maintaining current water infrastructures to ensure its safety and compliance with the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa's *Nexus Trade-offs and Strategies for Addressing the Water Agriculture and Energy Security Nexus in Africa*;
16. *Expresses its desire* to involve the private sector to increase female agricultural productivity as part of the financial collaboration on the African continent by:
- a. Using microfinancing strategies to provide fast and efficient funding to women-led farms as well as investing into new sustainable technologies that focus on evolving food fortification technologies to improve food stability and human rights disparities;
 - b. Inviting the establishment of closer relationship with the AU and the World Bank to work on providing necessary funding to achieve the aforementioned goal;
17. *Strongly encourages* all Member States promote long-term food security through sharing preventative strategies on a new platform created by ECA, collecting knowledge and experience of each Member State to:
- a. Exchange successful national policies and food security strategies and promote the development of national food security strategies in all African Member States;
 - b. Cross link the existing strategies with their direct neighbor states to enable cross border cooperation and efficient, humanitarian distribution of resources in times of crises;
 - c. Create regional supply strategies to ensure a stable regional framework for quick collaborative responses to transnational situations of crises;
 - d. Further discuss the establishment of digital crisis management plans for food security crises and other effects of climate change that have a direct impact on food security issues, such as droughts, floods, and heavy precipitation, on a continental level;
18. *Welcomes* public-private partnerships that invest in infrastructure projects across the continent to secure food supply;
19. *Has resolved* to develop guidelines for such public-private partnerships in compliance with human rights and common goals for climate protection;
20. *Suggests* that Member States, when creating internal frameworks that mitigate climate change, locally to consider adopting long term monitoring programs to protect and monitor their blue carbon ecosystems, similar to Seychelles Updated Nationally Determined Contribution with details from the *Paris Agreement*;

21. *Strongly advises* the implementation and promotion of modern irrigation systems to avoid wasted water and to replenish and balance the water supply of the soil to allow plants to survive even in heat, drought or lack of rain to a climate resilient Africa by:
 - a. Bringing irrigation systems adapted to plant requirements, water storage capacity of the soil, and the weather conditions;
 - b. Avoiding leaching of nutrition and losses due to evaporation;
 - c. Complying with the requirements for the quality of irrigation water;

22. *Recommends* the creation and implementation of agricultural infrastructure specifically manufactured to support farmers in order to combat the impact of climate change while lessening their carbon footprint through:
 - a. Incentivizing Member States to work with projects such as the Adapting Irrigation to Climate Change in West and Central Africa (AICCA) project, which helps small farmers affected by drought in their efforts to adapt to drier climates through ecological solutions;
 - b. Encouraging the use of existing structures such as the FEWS NET, which uses data analysis to predict and prevent famine in areas affected by climate change implement local knowledge sharing to give farmers warning on natural disasters that could affect their yield in the short and long terms;

23. *Highly encourages* the creation of the Making Easy and Nutritious Urgent Systems (MENUS) program, to design the process of the gathering of food waste from farms and supermarkets to create a regenerative food system for children in need in Member States affected by armed conflicts and natural disasters, with the support of the FAO, the WFP and local NGOs by:
 - a. Conducting an annual meeting with civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs to help to create a distribution system and identify the target for these resources to be delivered throughout the continent according to each Member States' needs and to discuss best practices for food transportation;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to work with local NGOs such as the Feed Africa Foundation to help these resources and food to be delivered and distributed to the people in need across each Member State in the African continent;

24. *Advises* Member States to utilize the Urban-Rural Linkages Program to allow for rural areas to be more easily accessed, especially in times of crises, in order to minimize suffering and thus allow rural populations to combat further issues related to famine by increasing the transportation bandwidth of the agricultural industry through:
 - a. Emphasizing the need of the development of technological programs on the African continent to prevent crises by methods similar to regenerative agriculture including HYRAP technology and realizing how useful it could be for Africa as it will enhance the lives and durability of farmers while also regenerating the natural agricultural systems;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to engage in South-South and triangular cooperation modeled after the Burkina-Mali-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Interest grouping, which brings border communities together to share agricultural knowledge and promote

peace to further share knowledge in areas of data technology, smart and sustainable agricultural techniques;

- c. Encouraging policies such as Cameroon's APAFRReP which provides monetary grants for smallholder farmers to further develop and share their innovative agricultural technologies and methods with farmers on a national and regional level;

25. *Recommends* Member States realize the benefits of proper interstate and local road systems for food systems and security to ensure logistical efficiency and boost intra-African trade;

26. *Urges* increased access to modern technology by:

- a. Building emergency response capacity that can be prepared and adapted to the severity of the disaster based on the data collected in cooperation with the AAI;
- b. Allowing small agriculture farmers to be better prepared for future impacts of extreme weather conditions through programs such as the GCRF African Science for Weather Information and Forecasting Techniques program and the WMO to develop sustainable African weather forecasting capability;
- c. Providing resources and equipment for local farmers to promote food supplies across the continental region through investing in projects such as the Food Fortification Initiative to combat malnutrition;

27. *Encourages* intra-African collaboration on food storage to avert crisis, through:

- a. Analysis and implementation of research efforts of key African food storage locations containing emergency levels of produce set by recommendations of the ECA;
- b. Establishment of sub-regional crisis response plans for Member States to integrate their emergency responses capabilities on the sub-regional level;
- c. NGO assistance and facilitation of resource management to crisis areas;

28. *Supports* the storage and stowage of regulated amount of crops for times of crisis by:

- a. Presenting data that proves the significance of food storage in times of crises;
- b. Exploring and delivering efficient measures of food storage;
- c. Providing suggestions on effective modern technology for food preservation and healthy nutritional development;

29. *Provides* informative assistance to domestic food processing Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) for a sustainable growth in both industrial and environmental aspects by:

- a. Researching the status of net nutritional, economic, and labor value that SMEs produce through national and regional databases such as respective national institution of statistics, along with respective ministries of labor;
- b. Ensuring the long-term mentor-mentee relationship on sustenance of domestic business infrastructures to diversify and regionalize food provided to the local population;

- c. Encouraging an informative manual of informing local board members of the SMEs to reference the WHO standards for appropriate nutrition to prevent further nutritional deterioration of vulnerable populations;
30. *Recommends* a smoother agricultural technology transferring process within the continent of Africa through the framework of AfCFTA in Competition Policy and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and Rules and Procedures on the Settlement of Disputes, which allows Member States to prioritize areas of comparative advantage in an international IP instrument, to grant easier technology access to Member States in building food systems with more convenience and efficiency and lift the technological barrier hindering effective agricultural capacity building;
31. *Recommends* the purchasing and adoption of free flow of food products across Africa to aid local agricultural capacity building that provides alternatives to the need of import from out-of-continent exporters by:
 - a. Recommending focus on the Custom and Trade Facilitation, which is Phase 1 of the AfCFTA, to enable smooth and effective custom process in the import and export of the agricultural products within Africa;
 - b. Suggesting development of production capacities in the areas of pesticides, fertilizers and additives made in Africa to lower trading costs for the purpose of aiding African agricultural industry, streamlining trade in agricultural commodities, and eliminating the need of importation from out-of-continent participants;
32. *Suggests* the prioritization of investments and research into sustainable and resilient food systems through programs such as SAFGRAD and TAAT in order to establish a food supply dashboard tracker for each African sub-region to provide insight on quantities of food supplies available for each Member State and provide recommendations and warnings based on relevant data;
33. *Recommends* empowering vulnerable groups like women and youth in Africa by promoting the free flow of goods to fill the gap between agricultural demand and supply, and as *The Futures Report: Making the AfCFTA Work for Women and Youth* demonstrated, realizing that the empowering of vulnerable groups will depend on the decisive actions and collective efforts of African exporters and governments to ensure that it is utilized;
34. *Advises* the prioritization of policies that reduce non-tariff barriers into trade and enhancing the Custom and Trade Facilitation to enable effective cleaning process of imports and exports, to avoid Member States within the AfCFTA from trading amongst themselves with unnecessary waste and bureaucracy;
35. *Strives* to establish an agricultural produce division plan for each sub-region, which includes relevant Member States' policy advisories so that each Member State focus on the agricultural produce most suited for its region based on the agricultural produce as per the FAO;
36. *Recommends* the establishment of the Point of View (POV) program, an African regional hub and exchange program of young people designed to develop proposals on innovation and agriculture fields, for public policies and programs based on the issues that they experience first-hand in each of their Member States to build more resilient food security systems by:
 - a. Asking for the support of the UNU for a space in their facilities, specifically at the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) located in Ghana, where

participants can receive their classes and develop their proposals and ideas in an annual month-long hub;

- b. Holding a yearly meeting to bring together a group of facilitators from the ECA that can help designing and delivering the classes and dynamics for the hub, so the participants can have the best academic education and guidance to develop their proposals and ideas to solve the food security crisis in each of their Member States;
- c. Incorporating the exchange program as a course in every program's curriculum related to agricultural studies in universities across the globe through:
 - i. Sending students in Member States in order to share and collect information about different agricultural techniques and technologies pertinent to one's interests;
 - ii. Bringing students in Africa into the university to help them learn about new modern agricultural practices that could be used in their Member State and therefore uplift the development of Member States;
 - iii. Instructing African students on politics, economics and management to empower them in order to better contribute and include them into the policy and decision making of their Member States to combat crises;

37. *Encourages* cooperation with IFAD to explore finance policies aligned with FED;

38. *Advises* collaboration with financial development institutions like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the AfDB to promote initiatives that create a green agricultural financing group that focuses on funding small-to-medium agricultural projects.